



**DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
WASHINGTON, DC 20380-0001**

MCO 1553.1B
TE 30
24 May 91

MARINE CORPS ORDER 1553.1B

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps
To: Distribution List

Subj: THE MARINE CORPS TRAINING AND EDUCATION SYSTEM

Ref: (a) MCO 1510.27B
(b) MCO 1500.40
(c) MCO 1500.42A
(d) MCO 5600.20L
(e) MCO P5290.1
(f) MCO 5100.8E

Encl: (1) Marine Corps Organization for Training and Education
(2) Marine Corps Training Standards Listing
(3) Marine Corps Training and Education Glossary
(4) Abbreviations and Acronyms

1. Purpose. To establish a Total Force system for training and education in the Marine Corps and to delineate responsibilities for the implementation of that system. This Order applies to all training and education conducted by all Fleet Marine Force (FMF) units, supporting establishment units, training centers, and formal schools; and within formal courses of instruction taken by Marines at schools managed by other military services.

2. Cancellation. MCO 1553.1A and NAVMC 2779.

3. Background

a. Training and education are important but different tools to be used in the development of an effective fighting force. Each complements the other and they are tightly interwoven at every level of professional development. The early stages of a Marine's career are weighted more heavily toward training, with education dominating the later stages.

(1) Training. Training is the conduct of instruction, discipline, or drill; the building in of information and procedures; and the progressive repetition of tasks-the product of which is skill development and proficiency.

(2) Education. Education is the process of moral and mental development; the drawing out of students to initiate the learning process and bring their own interpretations and energies to bear-the product of which is a creative mind.

b. This Order reflects the changes brought about by the consolidation of the Training Department, Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) and the Education Center, Quantico, Virginia into the Marine Air-Ground Training and Education Center (MAGTEC), Marine Corps Combat Development Command (MCCDC), Quantico, Virginia.

c. Specific guidance regarding the objectives, policies, programs, and responsibilities for coordinating the professional military education (PME) of Marines is found at reference (a).

4. Policy

a. Under the authority vested in the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) by 10 U.S.C., the Commanding General, MCCDC advises and guides Marine Corps commanders of the operating forces, bases, and stations in all matters related to Marine Corps training and professional military education. Such matters include, but are not limited to, development of collective and individual training standards, oversight of unit-level and formal school training management procedures, and proponentcy for worldwide Marine Corps training and education support resources.

b. As Commanding General, Marine Corps Schools (CG MARSCHOOL), the CG MCCDC exercises operational control, technical direction, and coordination of all Marine Corps formal schools and training centers depicted in enclosure (1), thereby streamlining the entire process of integrating new warfighting ideas into the Marine Corps training and education system and reducing confusion engendered by tailor-made programs enacted by commands throughout the Corps.

c. The staff expertise required to assist the CG MCCDC/CG MARSCHOOL in the development and implementation of policy, plans, and programs for training and educating all Regular and Reserve Marine Corps personnel and units is provided by the Director, MAGTEC, MCCDC, Quantico, Virginia.

d. This organization for training and education is essential for the perpetual development of cost-effective, realistic, safe, modern, professional mission-oriented training and education conducted by the FMF and within the Marine Corps supporting establishment.

e. The Systems Approach to Training (SAT) is a comprehensive methodology for analyzing, designing, developing, implementing, and evaluating the total process of learning and teaching in terms of specific objectives written to support task performance in the FMF. This Order establishes

the SAT as the methodology for all training and education conducted by operating forces and training institutions.

f. Training standards constitute the basis for training instruction in all Marine Corps formal schools and Marine Corps units. Educational objectives constitute the basis for PME instruction in Marine Corps PME institutions.

(1) Publication within the Marine Corps directives system is the usual method of dissemination. Enclosure (2) contains a complete listing of approved Marine Corps training standards.

(2) Recommended changes to approved training standards are forwarded to CG MCCDC (TE 06) for review/approval. Recommended changes to approved educational objectives for professional military education are forwarded via the President, Marine Corps University (MCU) to CG MCCDC (TE 06) for review/approval.

(3) Once training standards are published, formal schools use those tasks selected for formal school training, in conjunction with Marine Corps doctrinal publications, as the basis for curriculum development.

(4) Training standards also serve as the basis for unit training management. Unit commanders use training standards to identify collective or individual proficiencies and deficiencies, select tasks to be trained, determine training methods, and to evaluate the final result.

(5) In both the formal school and within the operating forces, training standards and educational objectives are the basis for identifying training and education support resource requirements such as ammunition, targets, ranges, and facilities. Training standards and educational objectives also constitute the basis for the development and acquisition of new training and education devices. Finally, the Director, Marine Corps Institute (MCI) may publish job aids such as Battle Drill Guides, incorporating appropriate standards for training and education conducted within units and formal schools.

5. Action

a. Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Command

(1) Develop, promulgate, coordinate, monitor, and evaluate training and education policy, plans, concepts, and programs of the Regular and Reserve establishments.

(2) Develop, publish, and maintain policies and administrative procedures for the application of SAT in Marine Corps training institutions and the operating forces.

(3) Formulate, develop, promulgate, evaluate, and revise standards for all categories of training and education conducted within Marine Corps units and institutions and formal courses of instruction collocated at other military service installations.

(4) Conduct and review evaluations of training and education performed in units and institutions and resolve emergent issues.

(5) Identify and validate training and education support requirements to be used by the Commanding General, Marine Corps Research, Development, and Acquisition Command (MCRDAC) to develop and acquire training support systems.

(6) Ensure active liaison occurs between MAGTEC, the Warfighting Center, MCRDAC, the Fleet Marine Forces, the supporting establishment, and HQMC to synchronize the training development process with the real world nature of all training requirements.

(7) Determine priorities and allocate assigned resources to support valid training and education requirements.

(8) Represent the Commandant in presenting and defining aspects of Marine Corps training and education policy, plans, and programs of joint concern with the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), the other military Services, and other agencies.

(9) Solicit, coordinate, develop, and monitor individual institutional training requirements for the Marine Corps. Publish and distribute the annual Training Input Plan (TIP) and related Training Quota Memoranda (TQM's).

(10) Execute the Commandant's responsibilities for the management and implementation of the Marine Corps security assistance training program.

(11) Develop and publish standards-based training packages in support of training and education conducted by the Regular and Reserve operating forces and within the supporting establishment. Review training packages submitted by FMF commands and Marine Corps training institutions for Marine Corps-wide applicability.

(12) Supervise the development, implementation and review of staff and faculty development programs in all formal schools to enhance the knowledge and skills of personnel, both military and civilian.

b. Deputy Chiefs of Staff, Division Directors, and Heads of Separate Offices, Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps

(1) As occupational field sponsors, advise the CG MCCDC on technical aspects of their occupational fields, to include military occupational specialty (MOS)/occupational field (OccFld) structure, based on grade and MOS proficiencies which determine collective and individual training standards.

(2) Report any problems which impact on training and education to CG MCCDC (TE 06) for resolution.

c. Commanding Generals, Commanding Officers, and Officers in Charge of Units and Training Institutions

(1) For training conducted within a unit, comply with the SAT provisions of reference (b).

(2) For training conducted within a formal school, comply with the SAT provisions of reference (c).

6. Coordinating Instructions

a. Recommendations concerning Marine Corps training and education policy, plans, and programs are invited. Such recommendations will be forwarded to CG MCCDC (TE 30), via the appropriate chain of command, unless otherwise specified by this Order.

b. In those instances where mission performance standards (MPS's) and individual training standards (ITS's) have not been published or task lists have not been approved, unit and institutional commanders are to ensure that all training is based on Marine Corps doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures established in reference (d). In addition, where this situation exists, coordination will be made directly with the Director, MAGTEC, MCCDC (TE 31), to establish a schedule for the development of the necessary standards.

c. Terminology. See enclosure (3), Marine Corps Training and Education Glossary, for definitions to be used in all other Marine Corps orders and related documents which address Marine Corps training and education issues. Enclosure (4) contains a listing of training and education related abbreviations and acronyms used in this Order.

d. Training Support Requirements

(1) Unit and institutional commanders should request training support and resources from local Training and Audiovisual Support Centers (TAVSC's) in accordance with reference (e).

(2) When requirements cannot be filled by the local TAVSC, that TAVSC will request assistance from the CG MCCDC (TE 35), Quantico, Virginia. For commands or schools not collocated with a Marine Corps TAVSC, requests for assistance should be forwarded to the host commander in accordance with appropriate interservice agreements and other governing directives. If this assistance is not locally available, assistance can be provided in accordance with reference (e).

(3) Contracting for Training and Education Support. When training and education support requirements such as training devices and courseware cannot be filled by in-house Marine assets, it may be necessary to request contract support from organizations external to the Marine Corps to provide for these requirements. In those cases where deemed appropriate, commanding officers/directors of formal schools will forward requests for contractor support, with detailed justification, to CG MCCDC (TE 35).

e. Safety. Safety and occupational health guidelines contained in reference (f), as well as other applicable directives in the 5100 series, will be followed to facilitate execution of this Order.

7. Reserve Applicability. This Order is applicable to the Marine Corps Reserve.



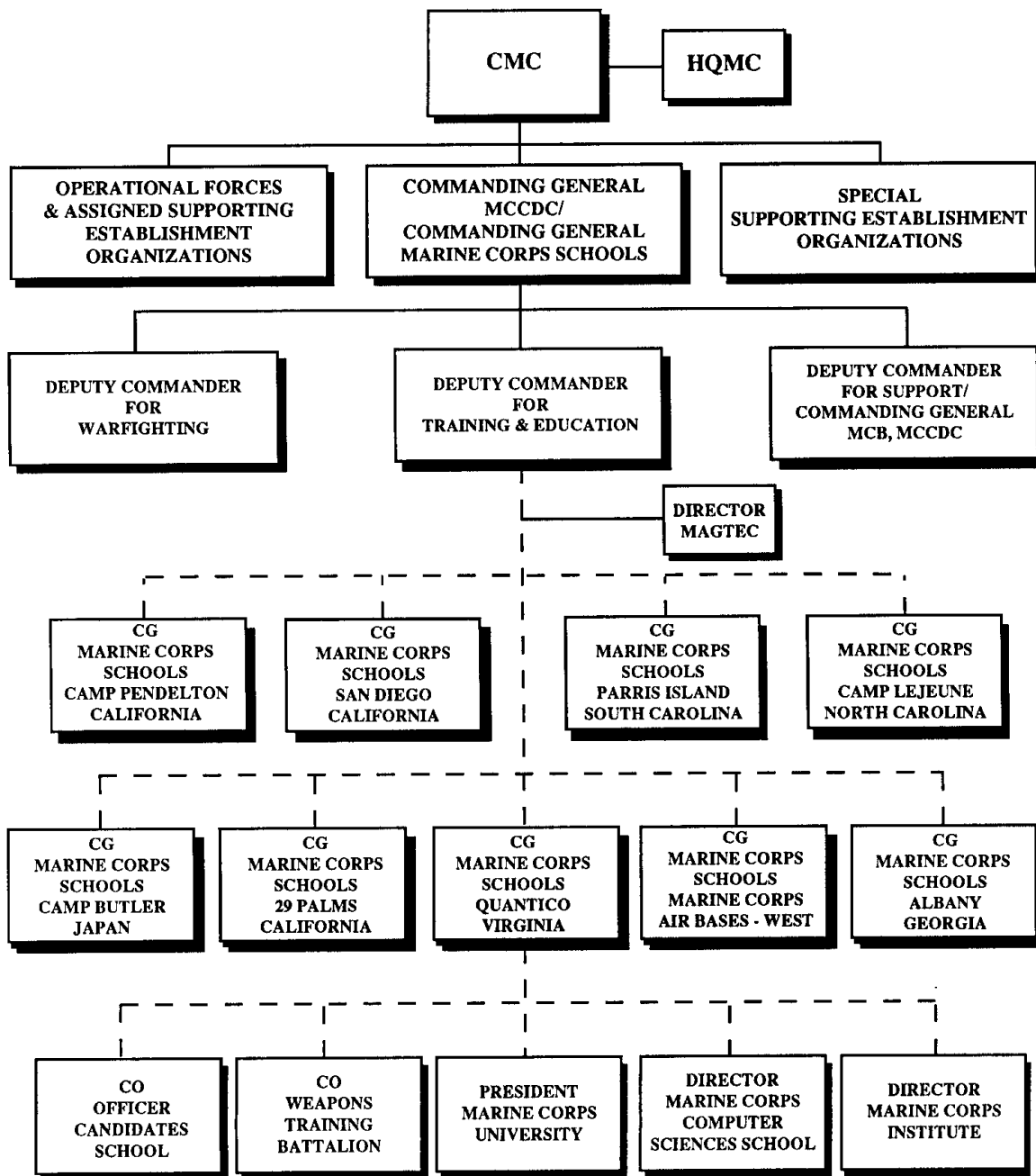
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MCO 1553.1B
24 May 91

MARINE CORPS ORGANIZATION FOR TRAINING AND EDUCATION



- - - - - = Operational control, technical direction, and coordination

MARINE CORPS TRAINING STANDARDS LISTINGS

MCO	<u>SYSTEM</u>	TYPE TRAINING STANDARD
3501.1	Marine Corps Combat Development System (MCCRES)	Mission Performance Standard (MPS)
1510.34	Individual Training Standard System (ITSS)	Individual Training Standard (ITS)
P3500.14	Training and Readiness Manual (T&R Manual)	Syllabus Sortie
P4790.1	Maintenance Training Management and Evaluation Program (MATMEP)	Training Essential Task

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MARINE CORPS TRAINING AND EDUCATION GLOSSARY

Additional professional military education-oriented definitions are contained in MCO 1510.27B.

BATTLE DRILL GUIDE. Focuses on the "how to" for planning and conducting individual and collective training for infantry squads, platoons, and companies through the use of specific job aids. Provides the necessary preparation in order to be evaluated under the MCCRES.

COLLECTIVE TRAINING. Training conducted to prepare two or more individuals (crews, teams, squads, platoons, battalions, squadrons, etc.) to accomplish tasks required of the group as an entity.

COLLECTIVE TRAINING STANDARDS. Measures of mission performance used to determine whether units can or cannot perform an assigned task. Collective training standards equate to MPS's contained in the MCCRES and consist of the following three components: task, condition, and standard.

COMBAT ENVIRONMENT SIMULATOR. Training devices which complement the effectiveness of training by simulating live fire engagement of opposing weapon systems.

COMPUTER ASSISTED INSTRUCTION (CAI). The application of computers to the delivery of instruction wherein there is an ongoing interchange of stimuli and reaction between computer and student.

COMPUTER MANAGED INSTRUCTION (CMI). The application of computers in the management of instruction, including registration, pretesting, diagnostic counseling, progress testing, post-testing, and disenrollment.

EDUCATION. Education is the process of moral and mental development; the drawing out of students to initiate the learning process and bring their own interpretations and energies to bear-the product of which is creative mind.

EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVE. A desired outcome of learning described in terms of student skill, knowledge or attitude. Proof of learning may be obtained through direct measurement

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of limited, precise student behavior (criterion objective) or general evidence of learning may be inferred from subjective testing, when deemed appropriate, or measurements of a sampling of student behaviors (level-of-learning objective).

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE (ELO). A learning objective describing what is expected of the trainee in demonstrating mastery of the skills and knowledge necessary for achievement of a terminal learning objective or another enabling objective.

ENTRY-LEVEL TRAINING. The combination of recruit training (or officer acquisition training) and initial skill training required to qualify in an MOS. Training required to make a lateral move from one occupational field to another is also considered entry-level training.

ESSENTIAL SUBJECTS TRAINING. That training required to ensure that all Marines maintain proficiency in certain subjects prescribed by the Commandant of the Marine Corps. This proficiency, initially acquired in recruit training or officer acquisition training, includes marksmanship and certain field combat skills; prepares Marines to function effectively in garrison, and promotes the practice of those personal and professional traits that distinguish them as Marines.

FACTORY TRAINING. Training provided by a vendor or manufacturer on a system/equipment that is furnished to the government. In program and budget terms, factory training includes all Marine Corps operations and maintenance funding used to support the establishment of institutional and unit training for the acquired items.

FIELD SKILL TRAINING (FST). Training in the unit which uses methods of instruction similar to those employed in formal schools (e.g., classroom presentation, permanent facilities, full-time instructors, etc.). The training is based on programs of instruction (POI's) developed and maintained by the local command. It is intended primarily for personnel assigned to the command sponsoring the training, although other personnel may attend when directed by the CMC.

FLEET READINESS AVIATION MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL (FRAMP) TRAINING. The Navy/Marine system that provides closely supervised instruction to aviation enlisted maintenance personnel from the time of graduation from 'A' school until assignment of an MOS. Managed On-the-Job Training (MOJT)

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is conducted formally in the FRAMP in conjunction with attendance at formal or unit school.

FLIGHT TRAINING. Training which provides the basic flying skills required by pilots, navigators, and naval flight officers to function effectively upon assignment to operational units. Undergraduate flight training programs culminate in an officer receiving "wings" and being categorized as a "designated" or "rated" officer. Flight training may overlap with other categories such as initial skill training or skill progression training.

FORMAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION. A systematically derived, organized and managed sequence of learning events conducted within a Marine Corps training institution for the purpose of fulfilling specific training needs of the Marine Corps. Course descriptive data and a program of instruction are required for each formal course of instruction.

FORMAL SCHOOL. A school which satisfies Marine Corps-wide training and education requirements; has facilities, funding and personnel requirements provided by the Marine Corps; has quotas normally controlled by the CG MARSCHOOL (TE 33); is funded under program element number 847XX; and has course descriptive data approved by the CG MARSCHOOL for each course of instruction.

NOTE: Field skill training and MOJT are specifically excluded from the definition of a Marine Corps formal school. Each is considered to be a training program conducted in the unit environment.

FRONT-END ANALYSIS. The systematic process of collecting, examining, and synthesizing data concerning collective and individual performance requirements. The process commences during development of a new weapons system, or after performance discrepancies have been identified, and subsequently involves analysis of unit missions, MOS's, specific duty assignments or positions. The process ends with the production of collective and individual training standards.

FUNCTIONAL TRAINING. A subcategory of specialized skill training which provides additional skills without changing the Marine's primary specialty or skill level. Examples of functional training are substance abuse counselor training, drill instructor school, recruiter school, etc. Functional

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training may or may not result in the assignment of an additional MOS.

INDIVIDUAL TRAINING. That type of training a Marine receives, either in the institution/formal school or in the unit/organization environment which prepares an individual to perform specific duties and tasks related to an assigned MOS and duty position.

INDIVIDUAL TRAINING STANDARDS. Criteria for job performance used to determine who can and cannot perform satisfactorily. They constitute the basis for design, development, implementation, and evaluation of all individual training conducted in units and institutions. They are designed to be used by the commander to determine proficiency, evaluate individual training, and maintain quality control.

INDIVIDUAL TRAINING STANDARDS SYSTEM. A document which describes measures of performance for individual Marines by grade for a specified MOS. They are used to design training programs, to determine measurable proficiencies and to validate MOS/OccFld structure requirements.

INITIAL SKILL TRAINING. A subcategory of specialized skill training, subsequent to recruit or officer acquisition training, to initially qualify Marines in an MOS beyond the basic MOS. For example, 0300 and 0301 are basic MOS's, assigned upon completion of recruit or officer acquisition training; 0311 and 0302 are the MOS's assigned upon the completion of the appropriate initial skill training. This category may include training received by those Marines making a lateral move from one MOS to another; is usually conducted in formal schools; may be conducted in the unit environment as MOJT or FST.

INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING. Training and education, either collective or individual, which is conducted in the formal school or training center using approved POI's. Formal schools include not only Marine Corps formal schools but those formal schools of the other Services attended by Marines.

INSTRUCTOR AND KEY PERSONNEL TRAINING. Training received by institutional instructors (at formal schools and training centers) and key personnel in units, enabling them to teach the operation and maintenance of a new equipment item or system.

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LEARNING OBJECTIVE. A statement of the performance expected of a Marine as the result of instruction received, expressed in terms of the behavior, the conditions under which it is to be exhibited, and the standards to which it will be performed.

MANAGED ON-THE-JOB TRAINING (MOJT). Training conducted in the unit environment which utilizes a combination of classroom instruction and practical application. The classroom instructor is also the work supervisor of the trainee. Evaluation of the trainees is based upon the capability to demonstrate specific training standards.

MISSION-ORIENTED TRAINING. Training, both collective and individual, which provides a Marine with the skills, knowledge, and attitudes necessary to achieve warfighting capabilities to execute assigned war plans.

MISSION PERFORMANCE STANDARD. Mission-oriented collective training standards that establish the minimum acceptable foundation for operational performance by FMF units and elements.

NEW EQUIPMENT TRAINING. Instructor and key personnel training conducted by the government at a government facility.

NONSTANDARD TRAINING DEVICES. Devices developed, funded and/or acquired independently of specific acquisition programs for major systems, end items, or weapons. This includes generic devices which do not support a specific system.

OFFICER ACQUISITION TRAINING. Training which leads to a commission as a Marine Corps officer.

OPERATIONAL EQUIPMENT USED FOR TRAINING. End items (Class VII), ground ammunition (Class V(W)), and components thereof which are required for specific use in the training environment. These items are not considered training materiel.

POST ENTRY-LEVEL TRAINING. Training a Marine receives after assignment to a unit in order to maintain proficiency acquired during entry-level training and to develop more advanced individual and collective skills. This training may be conducted either in the unit, training center, or formal school.

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PROFESSIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION (PME). Military education which provides individuals with the skills, knowledge, and understanding that enable them to make sound decisions in progressively more demanding command and staff positions within the national security environment. PME has as its primary theme the employment of combat forces, with strategy being increasingly emphasized at the intermediate, senior, and general/flag officer levels. It addresses the military, political, economic, social, and psychological dimensions of national security with varying degrees of emphasis on the planning and conduct of war, Service organization, joint and combined operations, force employment and deployment concepts, and military leadership.

PROFESSIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION SCHOOLS. Formal schools that specifically accommodate the requirements of professional military education programs for noncommissioned officers (NCO's), Staff NCO's and officers. Currently, these schools include unit NCO schools, the Staff NCO Academies, The Basic School, the Amphibious Warfare School, Communication Officers School, and the Command and Staff College; all of which comprise the Marine Corps University. NOTE: Included within course offerings at Command and Staff College are the new postgraduate School of Advanced Warfighting and the new top level Art of War Studies Program.

PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION (POI). A key training and education management document approved by the CG MARSCHOOL, which specifies training and education to be implemented during a course of instruction conducted in a Marine Corps formal school or training center. Each POI describes a course in terms of structure, delivery methods and media, student to instructor ratio, length, intended learning outcomes, and evaluation procedures. All Marine Corps formal school and training center POI's are prepared in support of training standards and educational objectives promulgated (or task list approved) by the CG MCCDC.

RECRUIT TRAINING. Basic introductory physical conditioning, military skills, and indoctrination given to all newly enlisted Marines.

RELATED TRAINING. Training which augments other categories of individual training conducted at the unit level. Related training includes, but is not limited to, troop information, driver safety, and personal affairs training.

SIMULATOR. (See Training Device.)

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SKILL PROGRESSION TRAINING. A subcategory of specialized skill training received subsequent to initial skill training which provides a Marine with additional skills and knowledge required to perform in the same occupational field at a more skilled level or in a supervisory position.

SPECIALIZED SKILL TRAINING. Training which provides Marines with the skills and knowledge needed to perform specific jobs. Specialized skill training includes initial skill training, skill progression training and functional training.

STANDARD. Accuracy, time limits, sequence, quality, product, process, restrictions, etc., that indicate how well a behavior should be performed.

SYSTEMS APPROACH TO TRAINING (SAT). A logical process for effectively and efficiently determining, what, where, when, and how tasks should be taught. It consists of the five interrelated phases of analysis, design, development, implementation, and evaluation.

TACTICAL DECISION MAKING SIMULATOR. Training devices which facilitate decision-making training for Marines in a simulated threat environment.

TASK. A unit of work usually performed over a finite period of time which has a specific beginning and ending, can be measured, and is a logical and necessary unit of performance.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE (TLO). A learning objective desired of a Marine upon completion of a course of instruction or major segment thereof.

TRAINING. Training is the conduct of instruction, discipline, or drill; the building in of information and procedures; and the progressive repetition of tasks-the product of which is skill development and proficiency.

TRAINING AID. Any item used with the intent to assist in training. Training aids are restricted to those items of material which fall outside the definitions of training devices and training equipment. Examples include training standard publications, battle drill guides, job aids, films, video discs, records, transparencies, graphics, and videotapes. Audiovisual equipment is not included.

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TRAINING AND AUDIOVISUAL SUPPORT CENTER. A service facility, normally at a major installation, that produces, maintains, controls, and operates all types of training support and audiovisual service systems.

TRAINING AREA. Land, sea, and airspace areas which are designated for training purposes.

TRAINING CENTER. A facility which satisfies Marine Corps-wide training requirements; has facilities, funding, and personnel requirements provided by the Marine Corps; has scheduling normally coordinated by the CG MCCDC (TE); and has course descriptive data approved by the CG MCCDC (TE) for each POI.

TRAINING DEVICE. An item designed or modified for training purposes. The device will normally involve simulation, stimulation, substitution, or miniaturization. Training devices, particularly for weapon systems, are intended to complement (not replace) live fire training.

TRAINING EQUIPMENT. Items of equipment used to support training which fall outside the definitions of training devices and training aids. Categories include automated data processing equipment (e.g. CAI and CMI), visual information equipment, operational equipment used for training, and other training equipment (e.g., pull-up bars, obstacle courses).

TRAINING FACILITIES. Ranges, buildings, and other structures which are designated for training purposes. NOTE: These are different than PME schools.

TRAINING IMPACT ANALYSIS. A document which contains estimates of training and training support requirements, and projects training life cycle costs for each system alternative.

TRAINING MATERIAL. All categories of training devices, training aids and training equipment which are used to assist learning, or to produce support material which will serve that purpose.

TRAINING REQUIREMENTS (FORMAL SCHOOL). The unconstrained number of individuals needed to be trained in a particular primary MOS or selected formal course of instruction to meet Marine Corps needs for a given fiscal year (FY).

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TRAINING RESOURCES. Assets in all appropriation categories (i.e., personnel, money, materiel, facilities, research and development) which are sponsored and/or supported by the CG MCCDC.

TRAINING STANDARD. A measure of collective or individual performance. As a minimum, both individual and collective training standards consist of a task, the condition under which the task is to be performed, and the evaluation criteria which will be used to verify that the task has been performed to a satisfactory level. MPS's, ITS's, aviation syllabus sorties, and aviation maintenance tasks, are examples of performance measures used as the basis for Marine Corps training. NOTE: Educational objectives are not the same as training standards.

TRAINING SUPPORT. All management actions, material (e.g., training devices, training aids, and training equipment), and facilities (e.g., ranges/buildings and other structures) required or dedicated for accomplishment of Marine Corps training.

UNIT TRAINING. Training, either collective or individual, conducted in a unit.

VISUAL INFORMATION (VI) EQUIPMENT. Items that are used for the recording, producing, reproducing, processing, broadcasting, editing, distribution, exhibiting, and storage of VI products or documentation. Most AV equipment is in Federal Supply Classes (FSC's) 67XX, 5820, 5835, and 5836. When items that could otherwise be identified as audiovisual (AV) equipment are an integral part of a non-VI system or device (existing or under development), they shall be managed as a part of that system or device.

VISUAL INFORMATION PRODUCTS. Media elements, such as motion media (film, tape, or disc), still photography (photographs, transparencies, slides, film strips), audio recordings (tape or disc), graphic arts (including computer-generated products), models, and exhibits.

VISUAL INFORMATION SERVICES. Support the preparation of a completed VI production such as photography, processing, duplication, sound and video recording, instrumentation

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recording, film to video transfers, editing, scripting, design, and preparation of graphic arts; support existing AV products such as distribution and depository operations; use existing AV products, equipment, equipment maintenance, and activities to support other functions such as projection services, operation of conference facilities, or other presentation systems.

WEAPON/EQUIPMENT SIMULATOR. Training device which generates conditions and approximate actual use of a weapon system, equipment, and/or ammunition.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AV	Audiovisual
CAI	Computer Assisted Instruction
CMC	. . . . .	Commandant of the Marine Corps
CMI	. . . . .	Computer Managed Instruction
CG MARSCHOOL	. . . . .	Commanding General, Marine Corps Schools
ELO	. . . . .	Enabling Learning Objective
FMF	. . . . .	Fleet Marine Force
FRAMP	. . . . .	Fleet Readiness Aviation Maintenance Personnel
FSC	. . . . .	Federal Supply Class
FST	. . . . .	Field Skill Training
FY	. . . . .	Fiscal Year
HQMC	. . . . .	Headquarters Marine Corps
ITS	. . . . .	Individual Training Standard
ITSS	. . . . .	Individual Training Standard System
JCS	. . . . .	Joint Chiefs of Staff
MAGTEC	. . . . .	Marine Air-Ground Training and Education Center
MAGTF	. . . . .	Marine Air-Ground Task Force
MARSCHOOL	. . . . .	Marine Corps Schools
MATMEP	Maintenance Training Management and Evaluation Program
MCCDC	Marine Corps Combat Development Command

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MCCRES	Marine Corps Combat Evaluation System
MCI	Marine Corps Institute
MCRDAC	. . . . .	Marine Corps Research, Development, and Acquisition Command
MCU	. . . . .	Marine Corps University
MOJT	. . . . .	Managed On-The-Job Training
MOS	. . . . .	Military Occupational Specialty
MPS	. . . . .	Mission Performance Standard
NCO	. . . . .	Noncommissioned Officer
OccFld	. . . . .	Occupational Field
OSD	. . . . .	Office of the Secretary of Defense
PME	. . . . .	Professional Military Education
POI	. . . . .	Program of Instruction
SAT	. . . . .	Systems Approach to Training
TAVSC	. . . . .	Training and Audiovisual Center
TIP	. . . . .	Training Input Plan
TLO	. . . . .	Terminal Learning Objective
TQM	. . . . .	Training Quota Memorandum
T&R	. . . . .	Training and Readiness
VI	. . . . .	Visual Information